

IN THE SPECIFICATION:**Please replace the paragraph beginning on Page 1, line 8 as follows:**

A1 "Text File Interface Support In An Object Oriented Application," serial no. []

09/616,809, filed [] July 14, 2000 (~~Attorney Docket END9-2000-0080~~);

"Flexible Help Support In An Object Oriented Application," serial no. []

09/616,808, filed [] July 14, 2000 (~~Attorney Docket END9-2000-081~~);

"Dynamic Java Beans For VisualAge For Java," serial no. [] 09/615,973, filed,

[] July 14, 2000 (~~Attorney Docket END9-2000-082~~); and

"Complex Data Navigation, Manipulation And Presentation Support," serial no. []

09/615,976, filed [] July 14, 2000 (~~Attorney Docket END9-2000-083~~);

the disclosures of the four above-identified copending applications are hereby incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on Page 2, line 1 as follows:

A2 Many applications include "business logic" as a part of the total function. This is in addition to application logic which is used to retrieve, present and store data; the "business logic" is usually in the form of extra constraints that are imposed on the data (beyond innate data integrity rules) to ~~unsure~~ ensure that it is valid within that business application. The rules for the business logic are (at least from a programming point of view) more arbitrary than the core application logic. For example, a business rule might be that any new orders have to be

Q2
Cont'd.

at least 50 dollars in cost. This is in contrast to a base integrity rule that says that the order header must exist before the line items for that order can be added. Business logic also tends to change over time; frequently this is the major cause of updates to the application.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on Page 3, line 16 as follows:

Q3

If a rule is implemented in one place in the application, there is no way to verify that it will be invoked in all appropriate circumstances. Some parallel piece of application processing may also need the rule. if If it is implemented twice to cover that situation, then there is no assurance that it will be found in both places when it needs to be modified.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on Page 4, line 16 as follows:

Q4

This means that the business rules can be adjusted by changing their initialization strings on a relational database, so that the rules can be modified without the need to recompile and reinstall the application. They can be altered by an administrator using the custom editors for the beans. Again, no knowledge of Java is needed to set up the rules. The underlying application environment (the Enterprise Application Development Platform - see the above-identified copending application AComplex Data Navigation, Manipulation And Presentation Support@) provides a consistent and reliable invocation of the business rules at predicable predictable points of processing. Each rule can specify during which events (add, change, update, delete, etc.) it is to be invoked.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on Page 10, line 10 as follows:

a5 The ~~bean~~ bean to define triggers and rules is implemented as a Dynamic Java Bean (see RSW8-2000-0008). This means that the triggers and rules can be modified in the runtime application, without any need to alter application code. The facility to do this is provided by a Java application that calls up the same special editors used to edit triggers and rules during buildtime customization.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on Page 12, line 18 as follows:

a6 An example might be a trigger for order cost less ~~that~~ than fifty dollars. In this case, the column would be a derived (summary) field that gives the total cost of the order. The comparison operator would be "<" and the trigger value would be 50.